wholly to artificial conditions. Dr. Watson's specimen must have emerged from a chilled pupa. The form is interesting only in that it shows what abnormal conditions may do to a "perfectly good bug."

Tetanolita greta Smith.

A study of ten specimens in my own collection shows that the lateral bristles of the male antennæ are quite strong, somewhat more so than in *palligera,* which is the only species I have at hand for comparison. The inferior tufts are long, nearly equalling the lateral bristles. The antennal tuft is large, the hairs long, scarcely appressed, in some specimens having a tendency to become erect.

Alar expanse, 23–25 mm. March to August.

Taeniocampa occluna Smith.

The type of this species is a male taken by Professor Cockerell in New Mexico, May 9, 1900. Professor Smith says in a note that the specimens stood in his cabinet for nearly nine years awaiting additional material. Now the "additional material" was furnished by Mr. Geo. Field from San Diego, Cal. Upon receiving this material Professor Smith described the species, labeled two specimens as cotypes, and returned them to Mr. Field. One of these cotypes is now in my collection.

An examination of the date labels shows that the species flies in May, September, October, and November, evidently not in large numbers, as eight years of collecting has only produced five specimens for my cabinet. Females expand 30 mm.

A NOTE ON PHOBOLOSIA AND MELANOMMA

(*Lepidoptera, Noctuidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

Phobolosia Dyar was described in the Arctiidæ, but lately placed in the Noctuidæ, subfamily Acronyctinæ, by Hampson. The type species is without metallic scales, but others, since discovered, exhibit such scales on wings or abdomen, suggesting very much the genus *Melanomma* Grote. I give below a list of the known species.

Melanomma Grote was described in the Geometridæ, but later referred to the Noctuidæ (Can. Ent., xxx, 257, 1898). In Bulletin 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., it was placed in the "pseudodeltoids." According to

Hampson's latest tables, I make it fall in the Hypeninæ (=Deltoids), so it is probably not at all related to *Phobolosia*. I mention it only for the similarity of ornamentation.

PHOBOLOSIA Dyar

TABLE OF THE SPECIES

Palpi with fringe of long hair in front; third joint short.
- Fore wing with broad brown shade before middle . *anfracta* H. Edwards
- Fore wing with narrow metallic coppery band before middle . *aurilinea* Schaus

Palpi with fringes of moderate length or short; third joint long.
- Fore wing without black discal dot . . . . *mydronotum* Dyar
- Fore wing with black discal patch.
  - This patch large, from subcosta nearly to vein 2 . *grandimacula* Schaus
  - This patch small, not reaching subcosta nor below vein 3 . *brimleyana* Dyar

Phobolosia anfracta Hy. Edwards.

Nola anfracta Hy. Edwards, Papilio, i, 12, 1881.
Roeselia anfracta Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., ii, 73, 1900.
Celama anfracta Dyar, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., 351, No. 4051, 1903.
Phobolosia reincarnata Dyar, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., x, 52, 1908.
Phobolosia reincarnata Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal. Brit. Mus., ix, 527, 1910.

Described from the Yosemite Valley, California. I have specimens from San Diego, California (G. H. Field), West Riverside, California (J. J. Rivers), southern Arizona (O. C. Poling), Provo, Utah (T. Spalding), and Kerrville, Texas (H. Lacey). Dr. William Barnes called my attention to the identity of *reincarnata* with *anfracta*, which I verified by an examination of Edwards' type in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Phobolosia aurilinea Schaus.

Phobolosia aurilinea Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), ix, 208, 1912.

Only the single female type from Costa Rica is known to me.

Phobolosia mydronotum Dyar.

This will be described in my forthcoming Panama report, now in press.

Phobolosia grandimacula Schaus.

Phobalosia grandimacula Schaus, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8), viii, 211, 1911.

Two specimens from Costa Rica are before me and ten from Panama.

Phobolosia brimleyana, new species.

Gray; fore wing with dense metallic black thick strigæ; lines blackish, rather approximate, smooth, the inner line somewhat indistinct, the outer slightly excurved over cell; a round, deep black patch at the end of the cell; subterminal line indicated, pale, wavy; black costal dashes before the apex, continuing the narrowly broken black terminal line. Hind wing gray with black terminal line as on fore wing. Tip of abdomen metallic black. Expanse, 14 mm.

Type, female, No. 18166, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Raleigh, North Carolina, September 8, 1907 (C. S. Brimley).

The species is close to *grandimacula* Schaus, which is rather unexpected, considering the distribution.

NEW MUSCOID FLIES, MAINLY HYSTRICIIDÆ AND PYRRHOSIINÆ FROM THE ANDEAN MONTANYA

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(Continued from Vol. 1, page 148)

It is probable that *Tropidopsis* and *Paragymnomma* will prove to possess colored maggots. Perhaps all of the spinelike macrochaetae forms will show such maggots. *Gabanimyia* has subspinelike macrochaetae and colored maggots somewhat like those of *Eugymnochaeta.* Thus there will probably prove to be in the *Pyrrhosiinae* a series of groups of colored maggot forms, some with spinelike macrochaetae and some without, as occurs in the *Hystriciidae.* It is believed that none of these has the leaf-larviposition habit.

Heretofore these flies have been quite easily distinguished from the *Hystriciidae* in general by their much less salient epistoma, in marked contrast to the older and better known forms of that family, but many recently discovered forms that appear to be referable only to the *Epalpini* show the same type of epistoma. It further develops that certain types of *Pyrrhosiinae* exist with a remarkably projected epistoma, quite equalling that of any Hystriciid and surpassing many of them. So far these types appear to be restricted to the high altitudes of the Andes, above 11,000 or 12,000 feet. They can be separated from the *Hystriciidae* only on uterine and maggot skeleton characters. The *Pyrrho-*